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31 October 1990

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Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 60

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Indonesia, Mexico, Myanmar, Peru and Sri Lanka: draft resolution

Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade and requested, inter alia, the then Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to work out "a comprehensive programme, dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control, which would provide the Conference with a guideline to chart the course of its further work and its negotiations",

Recalling also its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, by which it adopted the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, which, inter alia, called for the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament with the utmost urgency,

Recalling further its resolution 44/119 A of 15 December 1989, in which it called upon the Conference on Disarmament to consider, at the beginning of its 1991 session, the resumption of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament with the aim of resolving the outstanding issues in order to conclude the elaboration of the programme,

Having examined the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament which contains the agreement that the organizational framework to deal with the

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comprehensive programme of disarmament, as in the case of other of its agenda items, shall be considered at the beginning of the 1991 session, 1/

Bearing in mind the conclusions reached by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament in its report of 1989 to the effect that "it should resume work with the view to resolving the outstanding issues in the near future, when circumstances are more conducive to making progress in this regard", 2/

Considering that the present improvement in East-West relations provides the appropriate scenario for a renewed effort towards the conclusion of the comprehensive programme of disarmament,

Considering also that the conclusion of the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament would constitute an important contribution to the success of the Third Disarmament Decade and to the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

1. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish, at the beginning of its 1991 session, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament;

2. Recommends that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament continue its work, building on the texts already agreed to, with the view to resolving the outstanding issues and thus concluding negotiations on it;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament".

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27), sect. III.H.

2/ CD/955, para. 7.

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 57 ( )

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: NUCLEAR-ARMS FREEZE

India, Indonesia, Mexico and Peru: draft resolution

Nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, 2/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

Convinced that, in this nuclear age, lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Welcoming the new trends that have led to an improvement in the international security environment,

Convinced of the urgency further to pursue negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

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1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute an effective step to prevent the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that at the same time it would provide a favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

Convinced that the undertakings derived from the freeze can be effectively verified,

Welcoming the cessation by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of the production of highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons and the beginning of the process of shutting down its reactors producing weapons-grade plutonium,

Noting with deep concern that all nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any collective action in response to the call made in the relevant resolutions on the question of a nuclear-arms freeze,

1. Urges once more both the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear weapon States, to reach agreement on an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would, inter alia, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. Calls upon all nuclear weapon States to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:

(a) It would embrace:

(i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and on their delivery vehicles;

(ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(b) It would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification;

3. Requests once again the nuclear weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-sixth session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze".

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 56

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela:

draft decision

Information on arms control and disarmament agreements

The General Assembly

Decides to invite the Secretary-General, making use of existing resources and voluntary contributions, to compile from information voluntarily provided by the relevant Member States and to make available on request appropriate information on multilateral and bilateral arms control and disarmament agreements, with the aim of providing an easily available source of texts and measures used in such agreements.

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 56

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at their meeting at Geneva in November 1985 the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America committed themselves to the objective of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth, 1/

Believing that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to achieve far-reaching and effectively verifiable agreements,

Firmly convinced that early agreement in these negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Noting that, in a joint statement of 1 June 1990, the two Presidents reaffirmed their determination to have the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms completed and ready for signature by the end of 1990,

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1/ See A/40/1070, annex.

Noting also that in a further statement of the same date the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America agreed to pursue, following the signature of the Treaty, new negotiations on nuclear and space arms and further enhancing strategic stability and to give these future negotiations the highest priority,

Convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America in their endeavours, taking into account both the importance and the complexity of their negotiations,

1. Welcomes the fact that the provisions of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Nuclear Missiles 2/ are being implemented by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America;

2. Also welcomes the prospect of an agreement on the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in the near future;

3. Further welcomes the agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue new negotiations on nuclear and space arms and on further enhancing strategic stability, following the signature of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms;

4. Calls upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament, the attainment of all the agreed objectives in the negotiations;

5. Invites the two Governments concerned to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/ the first special session devoted to disarmament;

6. Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion.

2/ The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

3/ Resolution S-10/2.

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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GUIDELINES FOR APPROPRIATE TYPES OF CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain, Togo, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/78 H, adopted without a vote on 7 December 1988,

Reiterating its support for the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level, 1/ as endorsed in that resolution,

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3) and ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/43/42).

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General 2/ on experience reported by Member States with the implementation of confidence-building measures,

Bearing in mind that confidence-building is a dynamic process over time and an interim assessment taking account of the experience gained may be valuable,

Noting with satisfaction the encouraging results of specific confidence-building measures agreed upon and implemented in some regions,

Bearing in mind the particular need for confidence-building measures at times of political tension and crises as well as their potential to prevent such situations from arising,

Bearing in mind also that confidence-building measures pursued at the regional level can contribute to the development of global security,

Considering that confidence-building measures, especially when applied in a comprehensive manner, can be conducive to achieving structures of security based on co-operation and openness,

Pointing to the example of progress in the implementation of confidence- and security-building measures adopted at Stockholm in 1986 that has contributed to more stable relations and increased security, reducing the risk of military confrontation in Europe,

Aware that there are situations peculiar to specific regions which have a bearing on the nature of the confidence-building measures feasible in those regions,

1. Recommends the guidelines to all States for implementation, taking fully into account the specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement of the States of the region concerned;

2. Also recommends to all States that have started to implement confidence-building measures to pursue further and strengthen this process;

3. Appeals to all States to consider the widest possible use of confidence-building measures in their international relations, including bilateral, regional and global negotiations, especially in times of political tension and crises;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to collect relevant information from all Member States;

5. Appeals to all Member States that have not yet done so to make their contribution to the report of the Secretary-General;

2/ A/45/397.

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures".

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Agenda item 56 (d)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions 43/75 P of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 I of 15 December 1989,

Recalling the text adopted by consensus on 29 May 1990 within the framework of the Working Group on agenda item 8 of the Disarmament Commission,

Reaffirming the need for continued efforts to build confidence, to lessen the risk of military confrontation and to enhance mutual security,

Reaffirming also the great importance of increasing security and stability in Europe through the establishment of a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional armed forces at lower levels, as well as through increased openness and predictability of military activities,

Considering that the negotiations in the field of confidence- and security-building measures, as well as those on conventional armaments and forces, both within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, have already helped to promote confidence and to move towards improved security and co-operation in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security,

1. Welcomes the progress achieved so far in the process of disarmament and the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe;

2. Urges Member States participating in the above-mentioned negotiations to contribute actively to the attainment of their objectives as agreed;

3. Invites all States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures with a view to reducing the risk of confrontation and strengthening security, taking due account of their specific regional conditions.

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Agenda item 56

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Austria, Egypt, Germany, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of) Netherlands, Sweden and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: draft resolution

Prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities

The General Assembly,

Considering that attacks or threats of attack on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes could jeopardize the development of nuclear energy,

Recalling resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/444 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on 27 September 1985,

Also recalling resolution GC(XXXI)/RES/475 of 28 September 1987, in which the General Conference states, inter alia, that it is:

"aware of the fact that an armed attack on a nuclear installation could result in radioactive releases with grave consequences within and beyond the boundaries of the State which has been attacked,

"convinced of the need to prohibit armed attacks on nuclear installations from which such releases could occur and of the urgency of concluding an international agreement in this regard,"

1. Recognizes that an armed attack or a threat of armed attack on a safeguarded nuclear facility, operational or under construction, would create a situation in which the Security Council would have to act immediately in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including measures under Chapter VII;

2. Encourages all States to be ready to provide immediate peaceful assistance in accordance with international law to any State, if it so requests, whose safeguarded nuclear facilities have been subjected to an armed attack, and calls upon all States to abide by any decisions taken by the Security Council in accordance with the Charter in relation to the attacking State;

3. Appeals to States that participate in the Conference on Disarmament to overcome their differences and urges the co-operation of all States for the successful resolution of this issue in the near future;

4. Calls upon all States that have not done so to become parties to the 1977 Protocol 1/ additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 (Protocol I) 2/ and upon all States Parties to that Protocol to consider, in the context of a possible diplomatic conference, how to improve the present régime with regard to the protection of nuclear facilities;

5. Notes that States, in their mutual interest, have adopted confidence-building measures, in a bilateral or regional framework, designed to promote the aim of protecting nuclear facilities, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, and recognizes that other States may adopt similar measures, where appropriate;

6. Appeals to all States to take into account, when reviewing their military policies, the danger of radioactive releases potentially resulting from an attack on a nuclear facility;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

1/ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 1125, No. 17512.

2/ Ibid., vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 54

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

Sierra Leone: draft resolution*

A

Implementation of the Declaration

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 1/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964, in which they solemnly declare their readiness to undertake, through an international agreement to be concluded under United Nations auspices, not to manufacture or acquire control of atomic weapons,

Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, 38/181 A of 20 December 1983, 39/61 A of 12 December 1984, 40/89 A of 12 December 1985, 41/55 A of 3 December 1986, 42/34 A of 30 November 1987, 43/71 A of 7 December 1988 and 44/113 A of 15 December 1989, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

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* Submitted on behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

Recalling also that in its resolution 33/63 it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101(XLVI)/Rev.1 2/ on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability", 3/ undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as of the report of the Disarmament Commission, 4/

Noting the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields,

Noting with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 substantive session concluded its deliberations and adopted by consensus the recommendations on the question of South Africa's nuclear capability, 5/

Recognizing the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,

1. Strongly renews its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. Reaffirms that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

3. Expresses once again its grave alarm at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability;

2/ See A/42/699, annex I.

3/ A/39/470.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42).

5/ Ibid., para. 31.

4. Condemns South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime that enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

5. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist régime that may enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

6. Demands once again that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons;

7. Appeals to all States and organizations that have the means to do so to monitor South Africa's research and development and production of nuclear weapons and to publicize any information in that regard;

8. Demands once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the convening, at Addis Ababa during 1991, of a meeting of experts to examine the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of a convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

B

Nuclear capability of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability, 6/

Having also considered the Secretary-General's report on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability, 7/

6/ A/45/569.

7/ A/45/571.

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20 December 1983, 39/61 B of 12 December 1984, 40/89 B of 12 December 1985, 41/55 B of 3 December 1986, 42/34 B of 30 November 1987, 43/71 B of 7 December 1988 and 44/113 B of 15 December 1989,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 1/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling that, in paragraph 12 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 8/ it noted that the massive accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, present a challenging and increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 33/63 of 14 December 1978, it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101(XLVI)/Rev.1 2/ on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Noting with regret once again the non-implementation by apartheid South Africa of resolution GC(XXX)/RES/468 9/ adopted on 3 October 1986 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its thirtieth regular session,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability", 3/ undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity,

Bearing in mind the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,

Noting with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 substantive session concluded and adopted by consensus the recommendations on the problem of South Africa's nuclear capability, 5/

8/ Resolution S-10/2.

9/ See International Atomic Energy Agency, Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirtieth Regular Session, 29 September-3 October 1986.

Alarmed that South Africa's nuclear facilities, particularly those that remain unsafeguarded, enable it to develop and acquire the capability of producing fissionable material for nuclear weapons,

Also alarmed that, by its own public admission at Vienna on 13 August 1988, the apartheid South African régime has acquired nuclear-weapon capability,

Deeply concerned about reports of apartheid South Africa's active military collaboration with Israel in the production of nuclear-tipped medium-range missiles with completed testing facilities and the consequences for the peace and security of African States,

Gravely concerned that the South African racist régime has not renounced its policy of aggression and subversion against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring countries,

Expressing its grave disappointment that, despite appeals by the international community, certain Western States and Israel have continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and that some of these States have, by a ready recourse to the use of veto, consistently frustrated every effort in the Security Council to deal decisively with the question of South Africa,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the implementation of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa, 10/

Stressing the need to preserve peace and security in Africa by ensuring that the continent is a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability; 6/

2. Condemns the massive buildup of South Africa's military machine, in particular its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;

3. Also condemns all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa;

4. Takes note with great concern of recent reports that collaboration between Israel and South Africa has resulted in the development by South Africa of a nuclear-tipped missile;

10/ See resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).

5. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability, 7/ submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of its resolution 44/113 B of 15 December 1989;

6. Requests all Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions with respect to the above-mentioned report, 7/ and further requests the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

7. Reaffirms that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

8. Expresses its full support for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability;

9. Commends the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields;

10. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

12. Commends the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986 on the question of South Africa, with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render it more effective and to prohibiting, in particular, all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

13. Demands once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

15. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the military assistance that apartheid South Africa is receiving from Israel and any other sources in advanced missile technology as well as the supporting technical facilities.

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Agenda item 56 (m)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: PROHIBITION OF THE DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

Sierra Leone*: draft resolution

Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolution CM/Res.1153 (XLVIII) concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted on 25 May 1988 by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988, 1/

Bearing in mind also resolution CM/Res.1125 (L) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989, 2/

Welcoming resolution GC (XXXIII)/RES/509 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-third regular session,

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, inter alia, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

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* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the African Group of States.

1/ See A/43/398, annex I.

2/ See A/44/603, annex I.

Aware of the potential hazards underlying any use of nuclear wastes which would constitute radiological warfare and its implications for regional and international security and in particular for the security of developing countries,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Aware of the consideration of the question of dumping of radioactive wastes in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1989 session,

Na

Recalling its resolution 44/116 R of 15 December 1989, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session the developments in the ongoing negotiations on this subject,

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to the dumping of radioactive wastes; 4/

2. Expresses grave concern regarding any use of nuclear waste that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States;

3. Calls upon all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the deliberate employment of nuclear wastes to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of radiation produced by the decay of such material;

5. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue keeping the subject under active consideration and intensify efforts to conclude a legally binding instrument under its auspices on the effective prohibition of any radioactive or nuclear wastes dumping to complement a multilateral convention on its prohibition in the Conference on Disarmament;

6. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session the developments in the ongoing negotiations on this subject;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes".

3/ Resolution S-10/2.

4/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27).

UNITED
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General Assembly

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31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 48

URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sweden, Thailand, Vanuatu and Zaire:
draft resolution

Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The General Assembly,

Convinced that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Convinced also of the consequent urgent need for an end to the nuclear-arms race and the immediate and verifiable reduction and ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that an end to nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting concerns expressed about the environmental and health risks associated with underground nuclear testing,

Recognizing the agreement on and signature of, in Washington on 1 June 1990, the verification protocols to the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear

Tests, 1/ signed on 3 July 1974, and to the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, 2/ signed on 28 May 1976, and looking forward to the conclusion of all ratification processes,

Welcoming the ongoing implementation of the Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles 3/ and the agreement in principle on, and further progress made towards, a first treaty on significant reductions in their strategic nuclear forces, and urging the earliest possible conclusion of such a treaty,

Recalling the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 4/

Recalling also the proposals by the leaders of the Six-Nation Initiative 5/ to promote an end to nuclear testing,

Convinced that the most effective way to achieve the discontinuance of all nuclear tests by all States in all environments for all time is through the conclusion, at an early date, of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty that will attract the adherence of all States,

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/9627), annex II, document CCD/431.

2/ The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. I: 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.IX.2), appendix III.

3/ Ibid., vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

4/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

5/ See the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/39/277-S/16587, annex; for the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984, document S/16587, annex), reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985 (A/40/114-S/16921, annex; for the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985, document S/16921, annex), the Mexico Declaration issued on 7 August 1986 (A/41/518-S/18277, annex I), the Stockholm Declaration issued on 21 January 1988 (A/43/125-S/19478, annex) and the Declaration issued on 22 May 1989 on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the launching of the Six-Nation Initiative (A/44/318-S/20689, annex).

Reaffirming the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and in this context welcoming the re-establishment of an ad hoc committee on a nuclear-test ban in the Conference on Disarmament,

Taking note of the work being undertaken within the Conference on Disarmament by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events and the conduct of the second technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data,

Noting that a Conference of States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water 6/ will be held in January 1991 to consider an amendment to extend the scope of the treaty to include underground nuclear testing,

1. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of fundamental importance;

2. Urges the Conference on Disarmament, in order that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty may be concluded at an early date, to re-establish the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban at the beginning of the 1991 session to carry forward the work begun in the Conference in 1990, focusing on substantive work on specific and interrelated test-ban issues, including structure and scope as well as verification and compliance;

3. Also urges the Conference on Disarmament:

(a) To take into account, in this context, the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including work on the routine exchange and use of wave-form data, and other relevant initiatives or experiments by individual States and groups of States;

(b) To encourage the widest possible participation by States in the technical test that is now under way concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data;

(c) To take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network with a view to developing further a system for the effective monitoring and verification of compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(d) To initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including on-site inspections and an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

6/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964.

4. Urges:

(a) The nuclear weapon States, especially those that possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to concluding a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(b) Those nuclear-weapon States that have not yet done so to adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water;

5. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on progress made;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nculear-test-ban treaty".

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/C.1/45/L.42
31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 66

VERIFICATION IN ALL ITS ASPECTS

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and Zaire: draft resolution

Study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/152 O of 16 December 1985, 41/86 Q of 4 December 1986, 42/42 F of 30 November 1987 and 43/81 B of 7 December 1988,

Underlining the important role that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has to play in the sphere of disarmament,

Recalling that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that, consequently, all States have the duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament,

Noting that the critical importance of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is universally recognized,

Stressing that the issue of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is a matter of concern to all nations,

Recognizing that the United Nations, in accordance with its role and responsibilities established under the Charter, can make a significant contribution in the field of verification, in particular of multilateral agreements,

Reiterating its view that:

(a) Disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide for adequate and effective measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned in order to create the necessary confidence and to ensure that they are being observed by all parties;

(b) The form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement depend upon and should be determined by the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement;

(c) Agreements should provide for the participation of parties directly or through the United Nations system in the verification process;

(d) Where appropriate, a combination of several methods of verification as well as other compliance procedures should be employed;

Recalling that:

(a) In the context of international disarmament negotiations, the problem of verification should be further examined and adequate methods and procedures in this field should be considered;

(b) Every effort should be made to develop appropriate methods and procedures that are non-discriminatory and that do not interfere unduly with the internal affairs of States parties or other States or jeopardize their economic, technological and social development,

Taking note of all proposals that have been put forward in the field of verification by Member States, 1/ including those by Canada and the Netherlands, France and the countries of the Six-Nation Initiative, 2/

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3), para. 60 (para. 6, sect. III.2 of the quoted text).

2/ See the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/39/277-S/16587, annex; for the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984, document S/16587, annex), reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985 (A/40/114-S/16921, annex; for the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985, document S/16921, annex), the Mexico Declaration issued on 7 August 1986 (A/41/518-S/18277, annex I), and the Stockholm Declaration issued on 21 January 1988 (A/43/125-S/19478, annex).

Affirming its suppport for the sixteen principles of verification drawn up by the Disarmament Commission, 3/

Noting that recent developments in international relations have underscored the importance of effective verification of existing and future arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Recalling further that by resolution 43/81 B the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental expert, an in-depth study of the role of the United Nations in the field of verification that would:

(a) Identify and review existing activities of the United Nations in the field of verification of arms limitation and disarmament;

(b) Assess the need for improvements in existing activities as well as explore and identify possible additional activities, taking into account organizational, technical, operational, legal and financial aspects;

(c) Provide specific recommendations for future action by the United Nations in this context;

and to submit a comprehensive report on this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General; 4/

2. Notes that the report was approved by the Group of Qualified Governmental Experts to Undertake a Study on the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Verification;

3. Commends the report to the attention of Member States;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to give the report the widest possible circulation;

5. Also requests that the Secretary-General take appropriate action within available resources on the recommendations of the Group;

6. Encourages Member States to give active consideration to the recommendations contained in the concluding chapter and to assist the Secretary-General in their implementation where appropriate;

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3), para. 60 (para. 6, sect. I of the quoted text).

4/ A/45/372 and Corr.1.

7. Requests that the Secretary-General report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on actions taken by Member States and by the United Nations Secretariat to implement these recommendations;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification".

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/C.1/45/L.42*
8 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 66

VERIFICATION IN ALL ITS ASPECTS

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and Zaire: draft resolution

Study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/152 O of 16 December 1985, 41/86 Q of 4 December 1986, 42/42 F of 30 November 1987 and 43/81 B of 7 December 1988,

Underlining the important role that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has to play in the sphere of disarmament,

Recalling that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that, consequently, all States have the duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament,

Noting that the critical importance of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is universally recognized,

Stressing that the issue of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is a matter of concern to all nations,

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

Recognizing that the United Nations, in accordance with its role and responsibilities established under the Charter, can make a significant contribution in the field of verification, in particular of multilateral agreements,

Reiterating its view that:

(a) Disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide for adequate and effective measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned in order to create the necessary confidence and to ensure that they are being observed by all parties;

(b) The form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement depend upon and should be determined by the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement;

(c) Agreements should provide for the participation of parties directly or through the United Nations system in the verification process;

(d) Where appropriate, a combination of several methods of verification as well as other compliance procedures should be employed;

Recalling that:

(a) In the context of international disarmament negotiations, the problem of verification should be further examined and adequate methods and procedures in this field should be considered;

(b) Every effort should be made to develop appropriate methods and procedures that are non-discriminatory and that do not interfere unduly with the internal affairs of States parties or other States or jeopardize their economic, technological and social development,

Taking note of all proposals that had been put forward in the field of verification by Member States, 1/ including those by Canada and the Netherlands, France and the countries of the Six-Nation Initiative, 2/

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3), para. 60 (para. 6, sect. III.2 of the quoted text).

2/ See the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/39/277-S/16587, annex; for the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984, document S/16587, annex), reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985 (A/40/114-S/16921, annex; for the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985, document S/16921, annex), the Mexico Declaration issued on 7 August 1986 (A/41/518-S/18277, annex I), and the Stockholm Declaration issued on 21 January 1988 (A/43/125-S/19478, annex).

Affirming its suppport for the sixteen principles of verification drawn up by the Disarmament Commission, 3/

Noting that recent developments in international relations have underscored the importance of effective verification of existing and future arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Recalling further that by resolution 43/81 B the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental expert, an in-depth study of the role of the United Nations in the field of verification that would:

(a) Identify and review existing activities of the United Nations in the field of verification of arms limitation and disarmament;

(b) Assess the need for improvements in existing activities as well as explore and identify possible additional activities, taking into account organizational, technical, operational, legal and financial aspects;

(c) Provide specific recommendations for future action by the United Nations in this context;

and to submit a comprehensive report on this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General; 4/

2. Notes that the report was approved by the Group of Qualified Governmental Experts to Undertake a Study on the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Verification;

3. Commends the report to the attention of Member States;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to give the report the widest possible circulation;

5. Also requests that the Secretary-General take appropriate action within available resources on the recommendations of the Group;

6. Encourages Member States to give active consideration to the recommendations contained in the concluding chapter and to assist the Secretary-General in their implementation where appropriate;

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3), para. 60 (para. 6, sect. I of the quoted text).

4/ A/45/372 and Corr.1.

7. Requests that the Secretary-General report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on actions taken by Member States and by the United Nations Secretariat to implement these recommendations;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification".

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NATIONS

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A/C.1/45/L.43
31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 56 (g)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: PROHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTION OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL FOR WEAPONS PURPOSES

Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Botswana, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Uruguay: draft resolution

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December 1980, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982, 38/188 E of 20 December 1983, 39/151 H of 17 December 1984, 40/94 G of 12 December 1985, 41/59 L of 3 December 1986, 42/38 L of 30 November 1987, 43/75 K of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 H of 15 December 1989, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

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1/ Resolution S-10/2.

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1990 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its 1990 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament", 2/

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items, 3/

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

Considering also that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

Requests the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27), paras. 6 and 8.

3/ Ibid., sect. III A and B.

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31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 56 (n)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT ON A REGIONAL SCALE

Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay: draft resolution

Regional disarmament, including confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/116 S, 44/116 U and 44/117 B of 15 December 1989,

Welcoming the report of the Disarmament Commission adopted at its substantive session of 1990, 1/

Recognizing that regional disarmament measures can contribute effectively to the general process of arms reduction and disarmament,

Convinced that disarmament can be carried out only in a climate of confidence based on mutual respect and aimed at ensuring better relations founded on justice, solidarity and co-operation,

Recognizing also the importance and effectiveness of measures of regional disarmament taken at the initiative and with the participation of all States

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42).

concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to universal security and stability, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Conscious of the importance of confidence-building measures to ensure the success of this process,

Noting with satisfaction the important progress made in various regions of the world through the conclusion of peace, security and co-operation agreements and following from the implementation of measures intended to enhance confidence in the fields of political, economic and military co-operation,

Noting that the consumption of resources for potentially destructive purposes is in stark contrast to the need for social and economic development but that reduction in military expenditure following, inter alia, the conclusion of regional disarmament agreements could entail benefits in both the social and economic fields,

1. Reaffirms that the regional approach to disarmament is one of the essential elements in global efforts;

2. Encourages all States to recognize the value of confidence-building measures - military or non-military - taken in the framework of initiatives of regional disarmament;

3. Invites all States to contribute, in appropriate forums, to the consideration of the question of regional disarmament, including the confidence-building measures likely to contribute thereto, taking into account the specific characteristics of the regions concerned.

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31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 62

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is resolution 44/121 of 15 December 1989,

Recalling its resolution 44/108 of 15 December 1989, in which, inter alia, it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981, in which, inter alia, the Council called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Noting that only Israel has been specifically called upon by the Security Council to place its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Taking into consideration resolution GC (XXXIV) Res/526 of 21 September 1990 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in

which the General Conference deprecated Israel's continuous refusal to place all its nuclear facilities under the Agency's safeguards and called upon Israel to comply with Security Council resolution 487 (1981),

Also taking into consideration the final document on international security and disarmament of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 1/ in paragraph 12 of which Israel was condemned for continuing to develop its nuclear military programmes and weapons of mass destruction and for its refusal to implement the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency in this regard,

Deeply alarmed by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel and its testing of their delivery systems in the Mediterranean, thus threatening the peace and security of the region,

Aware of the grave consequences that endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

Deeply concerned that the declared Israeli policy of attacking and destroying nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes is a part of its nuclear armament policy,

1. Reiterates its condemnation of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

2. Reiterates also its condemnation of the co-operation between Israel and South Africa;

3. Expresses its deep concern at Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems;

4. Requests once more the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with Council resolution 487 (1981);

5. Demands once more that Israel place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

6. Calls upon all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field;

7. Reiterates its request to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any co-operation with Israel that could contribute to its nuclear capabilities;

1/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

8. Requests also the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/C.1/45/L.46
31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 55

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire: draft resolution

Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and preparations for the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which it commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 1/

Taking note of the confidence-building measures agreed upon by the Second Review Conference, held at Geneva from 8 to 26 September 1986, for further

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1/ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

strengthening the authority of the Convention and for enhancing confidence among States,

Acknowledging that the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference 2/ expressed the need to give further consideration to, inter alia, the implementation of the Convention in all its aspects,

Confirming the common interest in strengthening the authority and the effectiveness of the Convention to promote confidence and co-operation among Member States as well as the necessity to comply with the obligations set forth in the Convention,

1. Notes that, at the request of the States parties, a Third Review Conference of the parties to the Convention will be held at Geneva in 1991, that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee for that Conference has been formed, open to all parties to the Convention and that the committee will meet at Geneva from 8 to 12 April 1991;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the Third Review Conference and its preparation;

3. Recalls in that regard the decision taken at the Second Review Conference that the Third Review Conference should consider, inter alia, the issues set out in article XII of the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference;

4. Reiterates its call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference and to provide such information and data in conformity with the standardized procedure 3/ to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and not later than 15 April 1991;

5. Also recalls its request in resolution 44/115 C of 15 December 1989 that the Secretary-General should render the necessary assistance and should provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference;

6. Further recalls its request in resolution 44/115 C that the Secretary-General should circulate to the States parties to the Convention not later than four months prior to the convening of the Third Review Conference a report on the implementation of these confidence-building measures;

7. Calls upon all States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to the strengthening of international confidence.

2/ BWC/CONF.II/13, part. II.

3/ BWC/CONF.II/EX/2.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.1/45/L.46*
6 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 55

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire: draft resolution

Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and preparations for the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which it commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 1/

Taking note of the confidence-building measures agreed upon by the Second Review Conference, held at Geneva from 8 to 26 September 1986, for further

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

1/ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

strengthening the authority of the Convention and for enhancing confidence among States,

Acknowledging that the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference 2/ expressed the need to give further consideration to, inter alia, the implementation of the Convention in all its aspects,

Confirming the common interest in strengthening the authority and the effectiveness of the Convention to promote confidence and co-operation among Member States as well as the necessity to comply with the obligations set forth in the Convention,

1. Notes that, at the request of the States parties, a Third Review Conference of the parties to the Convention will be held at Geneva in 1991, that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee for that Conference has been formed, open to all parties to the Convention and that the committee will meet at Geneva from 8 to 12 April 1991;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the Third Review Conference and its preparation;

3. Recalls in that regard the decision taken at the Second Review Conference that the Third Review Conference should consider, inter alia, the issues set out in article XII of the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference;

4. Reiterates its call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference and to provide such information and data in conformity with the standardized procedure 3/ to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and not later than 15 April;

5. Also recalls its request in resolution 44/115 C of 15 December 1989 that the Secretary-General should render the necessary assistance and should provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference;

6. Further recalls its request in resolution 44/115 C that the Secretary-General should circulate to the States parties to the Convention not later than four months prior to the convening of the Third Review Conference a report on the implementation of these confidence-building measures;

7. Calls upon all States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to the strengthening of international confidence.

2/ BWC/CONF.II/13, part II.

3/ BWC/CONF.II/EX/2.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.1/45/L.47
31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 64

CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985, 41/50 of 3 December 1986, 42/30 of 30 November 1987 and 43/67 of 7 December 1988,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, ten years ago, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, 1/ together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), 1/ the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) 1/ and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III), 1/

1/ See The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

Reaffirming its conviction that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General, 2/

1. Notes with satisfaction that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;

2. Also notes with satisfaction that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983;

3. Urges all States that have not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

4. Stresses that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories or conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols;

5. Requests the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

2/ A/43/589.

UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/C.1/45/L.48
31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 56 (n)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT ON A REGIONAL SCALE

Peru: draft decision

Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/116 S of 15 December 1989,

Decides

(a) To welcome the report of the Secretary-General on this question; 1/

(b) To invite Member States who have not yet done so to convey to the Secretary-General their views on this matter;

(c) To include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

1/ A/45/428.

90-28852 2591Z (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/C.1/45/L.49
31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 56

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, India, Mexico, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

Charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment

The General Assembly,

Encouraged by the positive developments in the field of disarmament,

Deeply concerned by the continuing degradation of the environment,

Bearing in mind the interrelationship of questions relating to disarmament, social and economic development and environmental protection,

Recalling its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, by which it decided to convene in 1992 the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Desirous of benefiting from progress in disarmament in the endeavours to protect the environment,

Recognizing the potential, in an immediate or a longer-term perspective, of using resources currently allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out, making use of existing resources and with the assistance of qualified experts, a study of potential uses of resources such as know-how, technology, infrastructure and production currently allocated to military activities for promoting civilian endeavours to protect the environment;

2. Recommends that the study be based on open information and take into account relevant national and international studies and such further information as Member States may wish to make available for the purposes of the study;

3. Invites all Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General so that the objectives of the study may be achieved;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and, in the interim, to make relevant results of the study available, as appropriate, to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/C.1/45/L.50
31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 56 (k)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: DEFENSIVE SECURITY CONCEPTS AND POLICIES

Australia, Austria, Indonesia and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution

Defensive security concepts and policies

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/116 P of 15 December 1989,

Recalling the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the obligation to maintain international peace and security in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on the relationship between disarmament and international security 1/ and the study of concepts of security 2/ submitted to the General Assembly in 1981 and 1985, respectively,

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1/ Relationship between Disarmament and International Security (United Nations publication Sales No. E.82.IX.4).

2/ Concepts of Security (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.1).

Recognizing that since then a number of important developments have taken place in the areas of disarmament and security and that new opportunities have emerged for arms control and disarmament, for ending regional conflicts and for developing among States constructive and co-operative relations,

Proceeding from the need for constructive interaction among States with a view to enhancing mutual confidence, reducing the risk of misunderstanding and making the military-political situation more transparent and predictable,

Noting the ongoing international dialogue on matters of security, including the renewed search for common security as well as for common approaches to the security requirements in different regions,

Noting also the initiation of a dialogue on military doctrines among the States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe,

Believing that security concepts and policies should be aimed at enhancing security and stability at progressively lower and balanced levels of armed forces and armaments,

Seeking to ensure that the armed forces of all States exist only to prevent war and for individual and collective self-defence and that defensive capabilities reflect true defensive requirements,

Bearing in mind the specific political and security requirements in different regions,

1. Considers the development of an international dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies to be of great importance for promoting the process of achieving disarmament and strengthening international security;

2. Invites Member States to initiate or intensify the dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies at the bilateral level, particularly at the regional level and, where appropriate, at the multilateral level;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts and taking into account the views of Member States and other relevant information, to undertake a study of defensive security concepts and policies to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Defensive security concepts and policies".

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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A/C.1/45/L.50/Rev.1
9 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 56 (k)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: DEFENSIVE SECURITY CONCEPTS AND POLICIES

Australia, Austria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Sweden and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution

Defensive security concepts and policies

The General Assembly,

Recalling the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the obligation to maintain international peace and security in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on the relationship between disarmament and international security 1/ and the study of concepts of security 2/ submitted to the General Assembly in 1981 and 1985, respectively,

Recognizing that since then a number of important developments have taken place in the areas of disarmament and security and that new opportunities have emerged for arms control and disarmament, for ending regional conflicts and for developing among States constructive and co-operative relations,

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1/ Relationship between Disarmament and International Security (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.4).

2/ Concepts of Security (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.1).

Proceeding from the need for mutual confidence, reducing the risk of misunderstanding and making the military-political situation more transparent and predictable,

Noting the ongoing international dialogue on matters of security, including the renewed search for common security as well as for common approaches to the security requirements in different regions,

Noting also the exchange of views on military doctrines among the States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe,

Believing that security concepts and policies should be aimed at enhancing security and stability at progressively lower and balanced levels of armed forces and armaments,

Seeking to ensure that the armed forces of all States exist only to prevent war, as well as for individual and collective self-defence and for collective action in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression, and that defensive capabilities reflect true defensive requirements,

Bearing in mind the specific political and security requirements in different regions,

1. Considers the development of an international dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies to be of great importance for promoting the process of achieving disarmament and strengthening international security;

2. Invites Member States to initiate or intensify the dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies at the bilateral level, particularly at the regional level and, where appropriate, at the multilateral level;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts and taking into account the views of Member States and other relevant information, to undertake a study of defensive security concepts and policies to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Defensive security concepts and policies".

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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A/C.1/45/L.51
31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 56

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Belgium, Comoros, Egypt, Germany, Italy, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela: draft resolution

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years as a result of negotiations between the two super-Powers,

Recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security,

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1/ Resolution S-10/2.

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts,

1. Stresses that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues;

2. Affirms that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously, to promote regional and international peace and security;

3. Calls upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels;

4. Welcomes the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels;

5. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Regional disarmament".

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/C.1/45/L.52
31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 55

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire: draft resolution

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, and those adopted by the Security Council, on the use of chemical weapons,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/115 B of 15 December 1989 on measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and to support the conclusion of a chemical weapons convention,

Bearing in mind the reaffirmation in the Final Declaration 1/ of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, of the importance and the continuing validity of the 1925 Protocol,

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1/ A/44/88, annex.

Deploring the use and threat of use of chemical weapons,

1. Condemns vigorously, therefore, all actions that violate or threaten to violate the obligations assumed under the 1925 Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare 2/ and other relevant provisions of international law;

2. Renews its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and reaffirms the vital necessity of upholding its provisions,

3. Endorses the proposals of the group of qualified experts established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/37 C of 30 November 1987, concerning technical guidelines and procedures to guide the Secretary-General in the conduct of timely and efficient investigation of the reports of use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons; 3/

4. Notes the continuing significance of the Security Council decision to consider immediately, taking into account the investigations of the Secretary-General, appropriate and effective measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 4/ should there be any future use of chemical weapons in violation of international law.

2/ League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

3/ A/44/561, annex.

4/ Security Council resolution 620 (1988).

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/C.1/45/L.53
31 October 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 60 (e)

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

Tenth anniversary of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the basis of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, 1/

Reaffirming its resolution 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, in which it approved the Statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, renewed the invitation to Governments to consider making voluntary contributions to the Institute and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give the Institute administrative and other support,

Recalling its resolution 42/42 J of 30 November 1987, in which it took note with appreciation of the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies 2/ and

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1/ A/34/589.

2/ A/42/300 and Corr.1, annex.

noted that the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research offered new opportunities regarding research in the field of disarmament,

Noting that the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, expressed in its final document 3/ their appreciation for the research work conducted by the Institute and stressed the need to ensure its continued viability by assured financial support from the regular budget of the United Nations and through voluntary contributions,

Considering the need for the international community to have access to independent and in-depth research on disarmament, in particular on emerging problems and the foreseeable consequences of disarmament,

Noting in this regard the importance of research on the economic aspects of disarmament,

Having considered the annual report of the Director of the Institute 4/ and the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters 5/ acting in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research,

1. Takes note of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

2. Recognizes the increased importance and high quality of the work of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research in execution of its mandate under its Statute;

3. Reiterates the conviction that the Institute should continue to conduct independent research on problems relating to disarmament and should be further encouraged to undertake specialized research or research requiring a high degree of expertise;

4. Calls upon all Member States and public or private institutions to consider making contributions to the Institute in order to ensure its long-term viability;

5. Recommends the continued implementation of the Statute of the Institute;

6. Invites the Director of the Institute and the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters to continue to report annually to the General Assembly on the activities conducted by the Institute;

3/ A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

4/ A/45/392, annex I.

5/ A/45/392, annex II.

7. Requests the Institute to prepare, with the assistance of independent experts, a research report on the economic aspects of disarmament and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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A/C.1/45/L.53/Rev.1
14 November 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 60 (e)

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution

Tenth anniversary of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the basis of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, 1/

Reaffirming its resolution 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, in which it approved the Statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, renewed the invitation to Governments to consider making voluntary contributions to the Institute and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give the Institute administrative and other support,

Recalling its resolution 42/42 J of 30 November 1987, in which it took note with appreciation of the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies 2/ and

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1/ A/34/589.

2/ A/42/300 and Corr.1, annex.

noted that the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research offered new opportunities regarding research in the field of disarmament,

Noting that the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, expressed in its final document 3/ their appreciation for the research work conducted by the Institute and stressed the need to ensure its continued viability by assured financial support from the regular budget of the United Nations and through voluntary contributions,

Considering the need for the international community to have access to independent and in-depth research on disarmament, in particular on emerging problems and the foreseeable consequences of disarmament,

Noting in this regard the importance of research on the economic aspects of disarmament,

Having considered the annual report of the Director of the Institute 4/ and the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters 5/ acting in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research,

1. Takes note of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

2. Recognizes the increased importance and high quality of the work of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research in execution of its mandate under its Statute;

3. Reiterates the conviction that the Institute should continue to conduct independent research on problems relating to disarmament and should be further encouraged to undertake specialized research or research requiring a high degree of expertise;

4. Calls upon all Member States and public or private institutions to consider making contributions to the Institute in order to ensure its long-term viability and to fulfil the objectives set out in section IV of General Assembly resolution 44/201 B of 21 December 1989;

5. Recommends the continued implementation of the Statute of the Institute;

6. Invites the Director of the Institute and the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters to continue to report annually to the General Assembly on the activities conducted by the Institute;

3/ A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

4/ A/45/392, annex I.

5/ A/45/392, annex II.

7. Requests the Institute to prepare, with the assistance of independent experts, a research report on the economic aspects of disarmament and to report to the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, at its forty-seventh session, the costs of this research project being shared between the regular budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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LIMITED

A/C.1/45/L.54
31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 57 (e)

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN AFRICA, UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AND UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Brazil*, China, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia**, Viet Nam and Yemen: draft resolution

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986, 42/39 J of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 D of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, 42/39 K of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 H of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 42/39 D of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 G of

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States.

** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and 44/117 F of 15 December 1989 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983, 39/63 F of 12 December 1984, 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986, 42/39 E of 30 November 1987 and 44/117 B of 15 December 1989 on regional disarmament,

Taking note of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 1/ and noting in particular the importance placed by the heads of State or Government on the activities of the United Nations regional centres in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean,

Convinced that the initiatives and activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the respective regions aimed at fostering mutual confidence and security, as well as the implementation and co-ordination of regional activities under the World Disarmament Campaign, would encourage and facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament in these regions,

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations that have contributed to the trust funds of the three regional centres,

Welcoming the activities carried out by the centres since the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, which have contributed substantively to understanding and co-operation among the States in each particular region and have thereby strengthened the role assigned to each regional centre in the areas of peace, disarmament and development,

Bearing in mind the need to provide the centres with financial stability so as to facilitate the planning of their activities,

Taking note with appreciation of the report 2/ of the Secretary-General on the three regional centres, and his efforts in providing the necessary administrative measures to permit the effective functioning of the three centres,

1. Encourages the regional centres to continue their efforts in promoting regional co-operation among the States in their respective regions with a view to contributing to the implementation and co-ordination of regional activities under the World Disarmament Campaign and to facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament;

1/ A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

2/ A/45/573.

2. Commends the Secretary-General for all the efforts he has made in favour of the centres, and requests him to continue to provide all the necessary support to their activities, and in particular to pursue the full implementation of the provisions of resolution 44/117 F;

3. Appeals once again to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the effective operational activities of the centre;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/C.1/45/L.55
6 November 1990

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Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 61

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.10

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 3, 4, 7 and 10 of draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.10, the General Assembly would:

(a) Reiterate and emphasize its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, 1/ adopted in 1971;

(b) Renew the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean as defined in the relevant resolutions, and request the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate;

(c) Request the Ad Hoc Committee to hold two preparatory sessions during 1991, the first with a duration of one week and the second with a duration of two weeks, for completion of the remaining preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean to enable the convening of the Conference at Colombo in 1992 in consultation with the host country;

(d) Request the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records, in recognition of its preparatory functions.

B. Relationship of requests to the approved programme of work for 1990-1991 and the proposed programme for 1992-1993

2. The requests contained in section A above are related to subprogramme 2 (Service for political and security affairs) of programme 1 (Political and Security Council affairs activities (excluding activities of the Department of Disarmament Affairs)) of chapter 1 (Political and Security Council affairs activities) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, as extended through 1991. 2/ Corresponding provision is made in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 3/ under programme element 2.4 (Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean) of subprogramme 2 (Service for political and security affairs) of subsection B (Department of Political and Security Council Affairs) of section 2A (Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities).

3. In subprogramme 2 (Services for political and security affairs) of programme 2 (Political and Security Council affairs) of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, 4/ one of the objectives is to ensure effective implementation of intergovernmental decisions in the areas of international and regional security, peace and research, and the promotion of peace. One element of the proposed strategy is servicing of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean with a view to implementing the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

C. Activities by which the requests would be implemented

4. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, the Secretary-General would undertake the necessary preparations for the servicing of two sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean in New York, one of one week in April and one of two weeks in July 1991.

5. As regards convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean in 1992, related provisions would be included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

D. Modifications required in the proposed programme of work for 1990-1991

6. As indicated in section B above, section 2A of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 includes provision for support for the work of the Ad Hoc Committee. Consequently, no modification would be required were the General Assembly to adopt the draft resolution.

E. Additional requirements at full cost

7. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, it is assumed that the Ad Hoc Committee would hold one session of one week's duration during April and one session of two weeks' duration in July 1991. The meetings would each require the provision of interpretation in the six languages of the General Assembly;

translation of pre-session documentation of 10 pages (3 documents); in-session documentation of 15 pages (5 documents) and post-session documentation of 10 pages (3 documents), to be issued in the six languages of the General Assembly. In addition, under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/177 D of 5 December 1986 as well as the provisions of paragraph 1 (d) above, the Ad Hoc Committee is entitled to summary records in the six languages of the General Assembly.

8. The related full cost of provision of conference servicing for the sessions in New York is estimated at $634,400, as follows:

	First session in 1991	Second session in 1991
	$	$
I. Pre-session documentation (10 pages, 3 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	11 900	11 900
II. Meeting servicing (Interpretation: A,C,E,F,R,S)	46 100	92 200
III. In-session documentation (15 pages, 5 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	17 400	17 400
IV. Post-session documentation (10 pages, 3 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	11 900	11 900
V. Summary records		
(10 meetings: A,C,E,F,R,S)	137 900	
(20 meetings: A,C,E,F,R,S)		275 800
Total	225 200	409 200

9. As indicated in section B above, provision for substantive support of the Ad Hoc Committee is made under section 2A of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. Consequently, no additional requirements are anticipated in this respect.

F. Potential for absorption

10. As regards the estimated conference-servicing costs of the two sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee called for in the draft resolution and outlined in paragraph 8 above, these estimates totalling $634,400 are based on the theoretical assumption that no part of the conference-servicing requirements would be met from within the permanent conference-servicing capacity under section 29 of the programme budget, and that additional resources would be required for temporary assistance for meetings. The extent to which the Organization's permanent capacity needs to be

supplemented by temporary assistance resources can only be determined in the light of the final calendar of conferences for 1990-1991. As indicated in paragraph 29.5 of the programme budget, however, the level of resources for temporary assistance for meetings in 1990-1991 was estimated on the basis of previous experience to accommodate not only meetings which are programmed, but also additional meetings. In other words, provision was made in the programme budget not only for meetings known at the time of budget preparation, but also for meetings that would be authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings and conferences in the biennium 1990-1991 are consistent with the pattern of meetings in past years. On that basis, it is estimated that no additional resources would be required under section 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 as a result of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.10.

G. Summary

11. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.10, no additional appropriations would be required under sections 2A or 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

Notes

1/ Resolution 2832 (XXVI).

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), amended by ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6) and modified by ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16), para. 112 (c).

3/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I, para. 2A.36 as amended by ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6A (A/44/6/Rev.1/Add.1), sect. III.

4/ A/45/6.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/C.1/45/L.56
9 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 52

CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan and Sri Lanka: draft resolution

Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to makind and to the survival of civilization,

Deeply concerned at the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Taking into account the principles of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned about the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures and arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing that effective measures and arrangements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute an important positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, 2/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session, 3/ the third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as of the annual report of the Conference on its 1990 session, 4/

Recalling further paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, inter alia, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

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1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2), sect. III.C.

3/ Ibid., Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-15/2), sect. III.F

4/ Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27), sect. III.F.

Taking note of the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note of the decision of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 5/ as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990, 6/ calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note also of the unilateral declarations on the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons made by all nuclear-weapon States,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

Further noting the greater willingness to overcome the difficulties encountered in previous years,

Recalling its relevant resolutions adopted in previous years,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of its resolutions 44/110 and 44/111 of 15 December 1989,

1. Reaffirms the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. Notes with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. Appeals to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will and flexibility necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

5/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

6/ See A/45/421-S/21797, annex.

4. Recommends that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. Recommends that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 52

CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan and Sri Lanka:

revised draft resolution

Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Deeply concerned at the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Welcoming the progress achieved in recent years in both nuclear and conventional disarmament,

Taking into account the principles of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures and arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing that effective measures and arrangements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can contribute positively to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, 2/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session, 3/ the third special session devoted to disarmament as well as of the annual report of the Conference on its 1990 session, 4/

Recalling further paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, inter alia, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

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1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2), sect. III.C.

3/ Ibid., Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-15/2), sect. III.F.

4/ Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27), sect. III.F.

Taking note of the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note of the decision of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 5/ as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, 6/ held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990, calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Taking note also of the unilateral declarations on the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons made by all nuclear-weapon States,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

Further noting the greater willingness to overcome the difficulties encountered in previous years,

Recalling its relevant resolutions adopted in previous years,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of its resolutions 44/110 and 44/111 of 15 December 1989,

1. Reaffirms the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. Notes with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. Appeals to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will and flexibility necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

5/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

6/ See A/45/421-S/21797, annex.

4. Recommends that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. Recommends that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".